



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The plates, which present types of the races, characteristic scenes in nature and social life, products of the vegetable kingdom, etc., may have their use, but they seem to be out of place.

OBITUARY.

ANTONIO F. F. DA SILVA PORTO.—The *Gazette du Portugal*, of April 16, from which is taken the portrait here reproduced, describes at length the military and other



ceremonies which attended the reception and transfer of Silva Porto's body from the African steamer at Lisbon, to the railway, and the burial at Oporto.

The manner of the explorer's death stirred the national feeling.

It is told that he brooded over the humiliation of his native land by Great Britain, and put an end to his life in a

moment of despair.

Silva Porto's name has been familiar for many years to the readers of books of African travel. He was born in 1817 at Oporto, and grew up, almost without education, to the age of twelve years, when he went to seek his fortune in Brazil. After six or eight years' struggle in that country, he passed into Africa and found his way to the District of Bihé, then governed by Maj. Coimbra.

In the absence of the governor Silva Porto administered the district for a year with great energy and integrity, and it was after his representations that the military occupation was decided upon, in 1850. He crossed the continent from Benguela to the mouth of the Rovuma River and back, in the years 1853-56, and visited in his trading expeditions, and explored, a great part of South Central Africa.

The African life seems to have fascinated him, as it did Livingstone; and he cast in his lot with the people, fixing himself at Belmonte in Bihé, where he built his home, and maintained, at his own expense, a schoolhouse.

His open and manly character and his fair dealing conciliated the regard of the natives, and added to the prestige of the Portuguese name. In 1889, by an unhappy accident, his house was burned to the ground, and he was reduced to poverty. The Lisbon Geographical Society undertook measures for his relief, and appealed to the government in his behalf; but his unexpected death put an end to these efforts.

CHARLES A. JOY,

BORN, OCTOBER 8, 1823

DIED, MAY 29, 1891.

Prof. Charles A. Joy, a chemist and scientist of reputation, was born at Ludlowville, Tompkins County, New York. He studied at Union College, and at the Harvard Law School, and afterwards at Göttingen and in Paris.

He occupied the Chair of Chemistry, first at Union